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| (22) Filing Date: | April 28, 1994 | (72) Inventor: Taichi Kuroda Pastoral Shonan 101 1872-1 Endo Fujisawa-shi, Kanagawa-ken |
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(54) [Title of the Invention] Contamination adhesion prevention agent for use in a papermaking drying process

(57) [Abstract]

[Object] A contamination adhesion prevention agent is proposed to enable improvements in paper quality and productivity by preventing the adhesion of paper dust and/or pitch by applying same in a papermaking drying process at extremely low usage amounts.

[Constitution] To an (O/W) emulsion of a mixture whose weight ratio of a silicone oil emulsion (O/W type, silicone oil: 30% to 65%) having a viscosity of less than 1,000 cst (at 25°C) and a silicone oil emulsion (O/W-type, silicone oil: 20% to 40%) having a viscosity of at least 100,000 cst (at 25°C) or which is curable is from 9:1 to 5:5, is added from 0.01% to 5.0% of a fluorine-based surfactant by weight with respect to the silicone oil.

[Claims]

[Claim 1] A contamination adhesion prevention agent for a papermaking drying process wherein to an (O/W-type) emulsion of a mixture whose weight ratio of a silicone oil emulsion (O/W type, silicone oil: 30% to 65%) having a viscosity of less than 1,000 cst (at 25°C) and a silicone oil emulsion (O/W-type, silicone oil: 20% to 40%) having a viscosity of at least 100,000 cst (at 25°C) or which is curable is from 9:1 to 5:5 is added from 0.01% to 5.0% of a fluorine-based surfactant by weight with respect to the silicone oil.

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Field of Application]

The present invention relates to contamination adhesion prevention agents capable of improving paper quality and productivity by preventing the adhesion of paper dust and/or pitch by applying same in the papermaking drying process at extremely low usage amounts.

[0002]

[Prior Art] In recent years, the use of recovered waste paper with the object of re-using raw materials has become more frequent in paper manufacturing. In addition, because internally added chemicals are increasingly being added even in normal papermaking, operational problems resulting from the contamination of canvases and dryers in the papermaking drying process have become a focus of attention. In particular, operational problems are increasing as a result of the adhesion of sticky pitch generated by gums, hot melts, paper strengthening agents and the like, and from the adhesion of contaminants such as paper dust and the like. In other words, canvas contamination causes a drop in air permeability, leading to drying defects and making the moisture profile non-uniform, or it causes problems such as the transfer and adhesion of pitch to the paper, and thus, the canvas becomes unusable in 3 to 6 months and must be replaced. In addition, dryer contamination causes problems such as paper drying defects, non-uniform treatment of the paper surface, paper splits (wherein a portion of the paper surface is defective), paper breaks, and the like. Problems which occur in this manner cause a deterioration in paper quality and a drop in productivity.

[0003] As countermeasures to the above-mentioned problems, methods have been attempted to physically remove contaminants adhering to the surface by installing a brush cleaning machine and/or high-pressure washing machine which act on the canvas, and by installing a doctor [blade] treated with a Teflon finish to act on the dryer, but these have not yielded adequate results.

[0004] In addition, a method intended to prevent contamination and improve productivity by spray-misting an oil-in-water-type (O/W-type) emulsion of an oily substance onto the dryer surface, thereby forming an oil film layer having lubricating properties, has been proposed in Publication of Unexamined Japanese Patent H4-130190. The object in making [the emulsion] an oil-in-water type (O/W-type) in the aforementioned method is to reduce flammability.

[0005]

[Problems the Invention is to Solve] Nevertheless, in the methods of the aforementioned prior art, some effect can be observed when at least several percent of the oily substance is incorporated into the emulsion, but when only around 0.5% or

adequate oil film layer can be formed, and thus effects such as preventing the adhesion of contaminants, etc., are remarkably low. In other words, in these methods, an extremely large amount of the oily substance must be used, and thus economic efficiency is extremely poor. Consequently, there is demand for the development of a chemical agent which exhibits a high contamination adhesion prevention effect at low usage amounts (low concentrations).

[0006]

[Means of Solving the Problem(s)] The present invention gives careful consideration to the aforementioned economic efficiency, and its objective is to maintain the dryer surface and/or canvas surface in a constantly clean state at low usage levels, thereby improving productivity by preventing a deterioration in the quality of the paper and a drop in drying efficiency, and in addition, significantly extending the durability and usage time of the canvas and/or dryer. It proposes a contamination adhesion prevention agent for papermaking drying processes wherein, to an (O/W-type) emulsion of a mixture whose weight ratio of a silicone oil emulsion (O/W type, silicone oil: 30% to 65%) having a viscosity of less than 1,000 cst (at 25°C) and a curable silicone oil emulsion (O/W-type, silicone oil: 20% to 40%) or one having a viscosity of at least 100,000 cst (at 25°C) is from 9:1 to 5:5, is added from 0.01% to 5.0% of a fluorine-based surfactant by weight with respect to the silicone oil.

[0007] The aforementioned contamination adhesion prevention agent for a papermaking drying process of the present invention exhibits its effect at low concentrations, in particular, at silicone oil concentrations of less than 0.5%, and is employed by diluting with water at the time of use. That is, the contamination adhesion prevention agent which forms the stock solution is ordinarily adjusted to a proportion such that the total silicone oil is from 20% to 50% by weight, the emulsifying agent is from 0.5% to 5% by weight, the fluorine-based surfactant is from 0.002% to 2.5% by weight, and the remainder is water in the mixture.

[0008] Silicone oils are widely utilized as mold release agents, but no useful effect can be achieved by employing a low-viscosity silicone oil emulsion having a viscosity of less than 1,000 cst (at 25°C) and a high-viscosity or curable silicone oil emulsion having a viscosity of at least 100,000 (at 25°C) individually. In addition, no useful effect can be obtained by emulsifying both a low-viscosity silicone oil and a high-viscosity or curable silicone oil at the same time. In other words, an effect as a contamination adhesion prevention agent for the papermaking drying process can first be obtained by pre-mixing and combining specific proportions of a low-viscosity product and a high-viscosity product or curable product of silicone oils, respectively, as an emulsion (O/W-type) as in the above-mentioned present invention. The effect of this combination can be considered to be the result of the synergistic effect of the adhesion prevention properties possessed by the low-viscosity product, and the film-forming properties possessed by the high-viscosity product or the curable product derived from its adhesion strength and bonding properties to the surface of the dryer or canvas. Meanwhile, only the low-viscosity product is readily adsorbed by the paper as a result of its fluidity, and almost none remains as a film on the surface of the dryer or canvas. Only the high-viscosity product has film-forming

film itself, instead of preventing contaminants from adhering, it conversely causes contaminants to adhere readily. In addition, there is almost no adhesion prevention effect using only a curable product. Further, in using only a silicone oil emulsion having an intermediate viscosity between the aforementioned low-viscosity product and high-viscosity product, for example, a viscosity of from 5,000 to 50,000 cst (at 25°C), both the contamination adhesion prevention effect and film-forming performance are inadequate. Plus, no useful effect can be obtained by emulsifying a low-viscosity silicone oil and a high-viscosity or curable silicone oil together at the same time, which is similar to the case of making single products consisting of emulsions of average viscosity silicone oil mixtures into emulsions individually.

[0009] In other words, because the present invention as described above pre-mixes and combines a low-viscosity silicone oil emulsion and a high-viscosity or curable silicone oil emulsion which are emulsified (O/W-type) separately in advance, a plural number of types of emulsified microparticles exist in the mixed liquid. When this mixed liquid is sprayed on the surface of the dryer or canvas, a film is formed after the water fraction evaporates, but it is not a film wherein the low-viscosity silicone oil and the high-viscosity or curable silicone oil are uniformly mixed. Rather, it forms a film wherein the low-viscosity silicone oil and the high-viscosity or curable silicone oil exist, respectively, in a layered state. The high-viscosity or curable silicone oil readily adheres to the surface of the dryer or canvas, and conversely, it makes it difficult for the low-viscosity silicone oil to adhere. Thus, a small amount of the low-viscosity silicone oil exists within large amounts of the high-viscosity or curable silicone oil in the layer in the film at the dryer or canvas surface; the layer on the top surface side is the converse thereof. As a result, a layer that prevents contaminants from adhering is formed on the film top surface, and a layer is also formed which adheres to and is in intimate contact with the dryer or canvas.

[0010] Consequently, the contamination adhesion prevention layer which is primarily composed of the low-viscosity silicone oil formed on the film surface in reality migrates to the paper while preventing the adhesion of contaminants such as paper dust or pitch and the like, but because the low-viscosity silicone oil which has adhesion prevention properties is incorporated into the high-viscosity or curable silicone oil in the layer on the dryer or canvas surface side, the contamination adhesion prevention effect is sustained.

[0011] Examples of silicone oils as described above include dimethyl polysiloxane oil, polyester-modified silicone oil, carboxyl-modified silicone oil, alcohol-modified silicone oil, epoxy-modified silicone oil, amino-modified silicone oil, methylhydrogen polysiloxane oil, alkyl/aralkyl polyester-modified silicone oil, and the like, and can be arbitrarily selected and used as the aforementioned low-viscosity silicone oil and as the aforementioned high-viscosity or curable silicone oil. In general, a dimethyl polysiloxane-based oil is economical and is used as the aforementioned low-viscosity silicone oil and as the aforementioned high-viscosity silicone oil. In addition, an amino-modified silicone oil, carboxyl-modified silicone oil, and the like can be used as the aforementioned curable silicone oil.

[0012] Examples of emulsifying agents to emulsify the aforementioned silicone oils into an oil-in-water-type (O/W)

emulsion include non-ionic polyoxyethylene alkyl ethers, polyoxyethylene alkyl phenol ethers, polyoxyethylene fatty-acid esters, and the like. Examples of anionic [emulsifying agents] include polyoxyethylene alkyl ether sulfates, alkyl sulfates, polyoxyethylene alkyl ether phosphates, alkyl sulfosuccinates, and the like. In addition to these, various types of amphoteric and cationic silicone oils can also be arbitrarily used in combination for the sake of emulsion stability.

[0013] It should also be noted that the aforementioned low-viscosity silicone oil and the aforementioned high-viscosity or curable silicone oil of the contamination adhesion prevention agent of the present invention as described above are mixed in a proportion of from 9:1 to 5:5 by weight, and that if their proportion is outside the aforementioned range, they will approach the performance of the individual silicone oils alone, yielding no useful effect. An effective contamination adhesion prevention agent based on an oil-in-water-type (O/W-type) emulsion of the oily substances of the aforementioned prior art can be obtained based on this combination as described above, but to further improve the performance of the contamination adhesion prevention agent for a papermaking drying process in the present invention, a fluorine-based surfactant is added. Adding this fluorine-based surfactant improves wettability with respect to the dryer or canvas, and further, a more adequate silicone oil film is formed, and an improvement in the contamination adhesion prevention effect is evident.

[0014] From 0.01% to 5.0% by weight of the above-mentioned fluorine-based surfactant is added with respect to the silicone oil. From 0.05% to 3.0% by weight is preferable. When the amount of the fluorine-based surfactant added is less than 0.01% with respect to the silicone oil, it yields an effect similar to adding nothing at all. When more than 5.0% by weight is added, no significant improvement in performance is evident; rather it becomes a disadvantage from the standpoint of economic efficiency. It should also be noted that it is desirable that the amount of the aforementioned fluorine-based surfactant to be added be set appropriately within the aforementioned range according to the concentration of the silicone oil to be used. Normally, when the silicone oil concentration is low, it is better that the amount thereof to be added is high, and conversely, when the concentration is high, that it is less.

[0015] There are no particular restrictions on such fluorine-based surfactants, and examples include non-ionic [types] of a perfluoroalkyl ethylene oxide adduct; anionic [types] of salts of a perfluoroalkyl sulfonic acid or a perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acid (wherein, the salt is K, Na, Li, NH₃, and the like); amphoteric [types] of a perfluoroalkyl betaine; and cationic [types] of a perfluoroalkyl quaternary ammonium salt. In the present invention, anionic [types] and non-ionic [types] are particularly effective.

[0016] It should also be noted that, ordinary hydrocarbon-based surfactants are also effective in terms of improving only wettability, but almost no contamination adhesion prevention effect was evident at the extremely low concentrations of the silicone oils in the present invention. For example, when the amount of the aforementioned hydrocarbon-based surfactant is large, [that is], nearly the same amount as the silicone oil, wettability is improved to a certain extent, but the result is that the contamination adhesion prevention effect intrinsic to the film

is lost completely.

[0017] There are no particular restrictions on the methods of applying the diluted contamination adhesion prevention agent of the present invention comprising the various constituents described above to the surface of a dryer or canvas, and it may be carried out by any specific means.

[0018] For example, in the dryer apparatus shown in Figure 1, an appropriate admixture apparatus is installed at the position indicated by A, and the diluted contamination adhesion prevention agent is generally sprayed onto the canvas from said admixture apparatus. It should also be noted that, in the same Figure, 1 are feed rollers disposed in a zig-zag [arrangement], 2 are small-diameter support rollers, and paper 4 spanning a breadth of 4 to 5 meters is dried in the state wherein it is supported on top of endless canvas 3 which is suspended across these feed rollers 1 and support rollers 2.

[0019] The aforementioned admixture apparatus installed at

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| • SM7060 (a product of Dow Corning Toray Silicone Co., Ltd.) (an emulsion of dimethyl silicone oil; 350 cst; active ingredients: 62%) | 55.0% by weight |
| • SM8701 (a product of Dow Corning Toray Silicone Co., Ltd.) (an emulsion of dimethyl silicone oil; 1,000,000 cst; active ingredients: 30%) | 20.0% by weight |
| • Fluorad FC-98 (a product of Sumitomo 3M, Ltd.) (a blend of potassium perfluoroalkyl sulfonates; anionic; fluorine-based) | 0.2% by weight |
| • Water | 24.8% by weight |

the position indicated by A has, for example, the constitution shown in Figure 2. This admixture apparatus has a constitution wherein a prescribed proportionate amount of a liquid chemical stock solution 6 (contamination adhesion prevention agent) stored in liquid chemical tank 5 and a prescribed proportionate amount of water 8 stored in demineralized water tank 7 are fed to mixing chamber 11 by pumps 9 and 10, respectively, and are then diluted, uniformly mixed and emulsified in this mixing chamber 11. They are then fed to header 12 upon which nozzles are provided at regular intervals, mixed with compressed air 13 supplied separately, and then sprayed onto the canvas from the nozzles using this air pressure.

[0020] However, when the contamination adhesion prevention agent is sprayed from the aforementioned admixture apparatus, the contamination adhesion prevention agent is atomized by the compressed air, and only around 50% of the silicone oil adheres to the canvas. Because the remaining approximately 50% floats in the air and adheres to something other than the canvas, [this apparatus] has the disadvantage that admixing losses are extremely high.

[0021] In contrast, admixing losses such as those mentioned above can be reduced when the admixture apparatus shown in Figure 3 is used. This admixture apparatus has a constitution wherein rotating shaft 14 which is rotatable by a motor (not shown in the drawing) is disposed above canvas 3, and molded material 15 which is wound of metal, plastic, and the like and formed into a coil shape is wound around in a spiral on the circumferential surface of said rotating shaft 14. The contamination adhesion prevention agent diluted to a prescribed concentration is introduced into a liquid receiver vessel 16 by a supply pathway not shown in the drawing, and is allowed to drop toward the aforementioned rotating shaft 14 under its own weight from a plural number of drip holes 17 provided on the

bottom surface of said liquid receiver vessel 16. It should also be noted that the amount to be dropped can be regulated by the diameter of the aforementioned drip holes 17. The dropped contamination adhesion prevention agent then simultaneously adheres to the rotating coil-shaped molded material 15 and becomes airborne and is dispersed in the form of fine liquid droplets by the centrifugal force thereof, and thereby uniformly adheres to canvas surface 3.

[0022] Admixing losses of the contamination adhesion prevention agent can be reduced to around 10% if an admixture apparatus having the aforementioned constitution is used, and moreover, because no compressed air is used, the amount of electric power consumed can also be reduced.

[0023]

[Working Examples] [The present invention] will be explained below by working examples.

[0024] (Working Example 1)

A contamination adhesion prevention agent having the above-mentioned mixed emulsion (O/W-type) composition was diluted 200 times with water (active ingredients: approx. 0.2% by weight), and was spray misted onto the surface of a Yankee dryer in a liner papermaking process (dryer width: 3 m) from 12 spray nozzles under conditions of 0.8 liters/minute. Previously, an oil-in-water-type (O/W-type) emulsion whose primary constituent was spindle oil (active ingredients: 40%) was diluted 100 times, and sprayed from 12 nozzles under conditions of 0.8 liters/minute. However, contamination from pitch and paper dust was found to be adhering to the dryer surface, and the occurrence of some rust was observed. In addition, the adhesion of pitch and irregularities in the manufactured liner paper, as well as paper breaks, occurred intermittently. Further, the unit was cleaned once a week, however both productivity and product quality were poor. In contrast to this, after spray misting the contamination adhesion prevention agent (diluted 200 times) of the aforementioned Working Example 1, the gloss of the silicone film layer began to be evident on the dryer surface approximately 2 to 3 hours thereafter; no contamination from pitch, paper dust, rust, and the like occurred; and a high-quality, uniform liner paper was able to be obtained. In addition, the unit was subsequently used on a continuous basis for one month, but there was no contamination of the dryer surface, and a liner paper having improved quality was obtained. Further, there were absolutely no problems from an operational standpoint such as paper breaks and the like. In addition, thanks to the improvement in drying efficiency, the laying speed was able to be increased by approximately 8% from 850 meters/minute to 920 meters/minute, thereby improving production efficiency.

[0025] (Working Example 2)

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| • TSM640 (a product of Toshiba Silicone Co., Ltd.) [an emulsion of dimethyl silicone oil; 350 cst; active ingredient: 30%] | 30.0% by weight |
|---|-----------------|

- SM8702 (a product of Toshiba Silicone Co., Ltd.)
- [an amino-modified silicone oil curable emulsion (forming an elastomeric film coating); active ingredient: 38%]
- Megafak* F-144D (a product of Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc.)
- [a perfluoroalkyl ethylene oxide adduct; non-ionic; fluorine-based]
- Water

15.0% by weight

0.1% by weight

54.9% by weight

A contamination adhesion prevention agent having the above-mentioned mixed emulsion (O/W-type) composition was diluted 100 times with water (active ingredients: approx. 0.15% by weight), and was spray misted onto the canvas (width: 4 m) of a multi-drum dryer in a core [sic] manufacturing process from 16 spray nozzles under conditions of 0.8 liters/minute. Previously, because no treatment whatsoever was being applied to the aforementioned canvas, drying efficiency and paper quality would decline as a result of contamination from paper dust, pitch, and the like, and [the canvas] would be replaced after approximately three months. In contrast to this, after spray misting the contamination adhesion prevention agent (diluted 100 times) of the aforementioned Working Example 2 onto a new canvas, almost no contamination from paper dust, pitch and the like was evident on the canvas after the elapse of three months, its appearance was similar to a new [canvas] and drying efficiency was maintained at a level nearly the same as when usage began.

[0026] (Working Example 3)

- TSM641 (a product of Toshiba Silicone Co., Ltd.)
- [an emulsion of dimethyl silicone oil; 1,000 cst; active ingredient: 30%]
- SM8701 (a product of Toshiba Silicone Co., Ltd.)
- Megafak* F-144D (a product of Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc.)

60.0% by weight

39.95% by weight

0.05% by weight

A contamination adhesion prevention agent having the above-mentioned mixed emulsion (O/W-type) composition was diluted 200 times with water (active ingredients: approx. 0.15% by weight), and was spray misted onto the canvas (width: 6 m) of a multi-drum dryer in a core [sic] manufacturing process from 20 spray nozzles under conditions of 1.0 liters/minute. Previously, because no treatment whatsoever was being applied to the aforementioned canvas, drying efficiency was poor as a result of the adhesion of paper dust, pitch, and the like, and hence, it would be replaced after approximately four months. In contrast to this, after spray misting the contamination adhesion prevention agent (diluted 200 times) of the aforementioned Working Example 3 onto a new canvas, only an insignificant amount of contamination was evident on the canvas after the elapse of four months, and drying efficiency was maintained at a level nearly the same as when usage began.

[0027] (Working Example 4)

- TSM630 (a product of Toshiba Silicone Co., Ltd.)
- [an emulsion of dimethyl silicone oil; 200 cst; active ingredients: 37%]
- SM8710 (a product of Toshiba Silicone Co., Ltd.)
- [an emulsion of dimethyl silicone oil; 100,000 cst; active ingredients: 38%]
- Noigen EA-140 (a product of Dai-ichi Kogyo Seiyaku Co., Ltd.)
- [polyoxyethylene ether of nonylphenol]
- Megafak* F-150 (a product of Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc.)
- [a perfluoroalkyl trimethyl ammonium chloride]
- Water

30.0% by weight

30.0% by weight

2.0% by weight

0.8% by weight

37.2% by weight

A contamination adhesion prevention agent having the above-mentioned mixed emulsion (O/W-type) composition was diluted 200 times with water (active ingredients: approx. 0.1% by weight), and was added to the canvas (width: 4 m) of a multi-

drum dryer in a core [sic] manufacturing process using the admixture apparatus of Figure 3 described previously under conditions of 12 drip holes, a spindle rotational speed of 1,000 rpm, and 1.0 liters/minute. Previously, because no treatment whatsoever was being applied to the aforementioned canvas, drying efficiency and paper quality would decline as a result of contamination from paper dust, pitch, and the like, and hence, it would be replaced after approximately three months. In contrast to this, after adding the contamination adhesion prevention agent (diluted 200 times) of the aforementioned Working Example 4 onto a new canvas using the admixture apparatus of Figure 3, almost no contamination from paper dust, pitch and the like was evident on the canvas after the elapse of three months, and drying efficiency was maintained at a level nearly the same as when usage began. Further, because the admixture apparatus of the aforementioned Figure 3 was used, the amount of electric power used was reduced to approximately 70% of previous levels.

[0028] (Comparative Example 1) The fluorine based surfactant (Fluorad FC-98) was eliminated from the composition of the aforementioned Working Example 1.

- SM7060 55.0% by weight
- SM8701 20.0% by weight
- Water 25.0% by weight

The above-mentioned mixed emulsion (O/W-type) composition was diluted 200 times in manner identical to the aforementioned Working Example 1 (active ingredients: approx. 0.2% by weight), and was spray misted onto the surface of the same dryer under identical conditions. In about 1 week, contamination from pitch, paper dust and the like was somewhat evident, but after approximately 2 weeks, paper dust and the adhesion of pitch to the dryer became strikingly conspicuous, and peeling of the liner paper surface sometimes occurred. Further, when spray misting was continued, the contamination only became worse, and paper breaks also occurred. Ultimately, [the dryer] had to be cleaned after approximately 3 weeks.

[0029] (Comparative Example 2)

The composition below was used wherein the low-viscosity silicone oil emulsion (TSM640) was eliminated from the composition of the aforementioned Working Example 2.

- SM8702
- Megafak* F-144D
- Water

The above-mentioned emulsion (O/W-type) composition [was prepared] in a manner identical to the aforementioned Working Example 2, with the exception of being diluted 100 times (active ingredients: approx. 0.15% by weight), and was spray misted onto a new canvas. In about 1 week, almost no contamination from paper dust and the like was evident, but after approximately 3 weeks, dots of paper dust and the adhesion of pitch to the canvas surface became evident. After the elapse of approximately one-and-a-half months, adhering contaminants such as paper dust and pitch became strikingly conspicuous on the canvas, and pitch contaminants intermittently adhered to the paper surface. Further, drying efficiency declined, and a reduction of approximately 6% in laying speed from 850 meters/minute to 800 meters/minute could not be avoided. Ultimately, the canvas was replaced after four-and-a-half months.

[0030] (Comparative Example 3) The composition below was used wherein the curable silicone oil emulsion (SM8702) was eliminated from the composition of the aforementioned Working Example 2.

- TSM640
- Megafak* F-144D
- Water

The above-mentioned emulsion (O/W-type) composition [was prepared] in a manner identical to the aforementioned Working Example 2, with the exception of being diluted 100 times (active ingredients: approx. 0.15% by weight), and was spray misted onto a new canvas. The results were slightly worse than the aforementioned Comparative Example 2, and ultimately, the canvas was replaced after approximately four months.

[0031] (Comparative Example 4)

- TSM642 (a product of Toshiba Silicone Co., Ltd.; active ingredients: 30%)
- [an emulsion of dimethyl silicone oil; 10,000 cst]
- Fluorad FC-98
- Water

The above-mentioned emulsion (O/W-type) composition [was prepared] in a manner identical to the aforementioned Working Example 3, with the exception of being diluted 100 times (active ingredients: approx. 0.15% by weight), and was spray misted onto a new canvas. The result was that contamination of the canvas was no less than when no treatment whatsoever was applied, but nevertheless, drying efficiency declined, and ultimately, the replacement period for the canvas was extended by no more than approximately one month.

[0032] (Comparative Example 5)

- #1 Spindle oil 2 (a product of Nippon Oil Co., Ltd.)
- Noigen ES129 (a product of Dainippon Ink and Chemicals, Inc.)
- [a polyethylene glycol oleic acid ester; non-ionic]
- Water

The above-mentioned emulsion (O/W-type) composition was diluted 200 times in a manner identical to the aforementioned Working Example 3 (active ingredients: approx. 0.3% by weight), and was spray misted onto a new canvas. The result was

- 40.0% by weight
- 0.1% by weight
- 59.9% by weight

that almost no effect was observed, similar to the case when no treatment whatsoever was applied, and ultimately, the canvas was replaced after approximately four months.

[0033] The present invention was explained based on the Working Examples above, however, the present invention is not limited to the Working Examples described above, and can also be worked in any manner so long as the constitution specified in the Claim is not modified.

[0034]

[Advantageous Effects of the Invention] As explained above, when the contamination adhesion prevention agent of the present invention is applied to a papermaking drying process, it becomes possible to prevent the adhesion of paper dust and/or pitch and maintain the cleanliness of the canvas and/or dryer and the like, thereby obtaining paper of consistently high quality without the occurrence of drying deficiencies, and the like, over long periods of time.

[0035] In addition, even though it is diluted to low concentrations so that the amount of silicone oil incorporated into the emulsion is no more than around 0.5% or less, it can

- 50.0% by weight
- 0.1% by weight
- 49.9% by weight

impart a contamination adhesion prevention effect to the surface of a canvas and/or dryer and the like. In other words, it exhibits a high contamination adhesion prevention effect at extremely small usage amounts compared to conventional approaches, and its economic efficiency is excellent.

[0036] Further, by maintaining the cleanliness of the canvas and/or dryer and the like over extended periods of time as described above, frequent replacement of the canvas is

- 50.0% by weight
- 0.1% by weight
- 49.9% by weight

eliminated. Moreover, by improving drying efficiency, laying speed can be increased, thereby improving productivity, and conjointly with the aforementioned effect, the economic effect is extremely high compared to conventional approaches.

[Brief Explanation of Drawings]

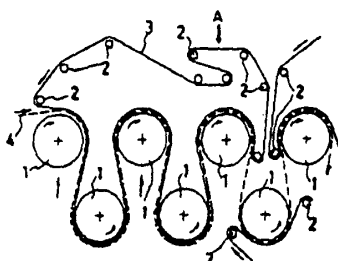
[Figure 1] is a front side view showing schematically an example of a papermaking drying process.

[Figure 2] is a drawing showing conceptually the structure of an example of an admixture apparatus for the contamination adhesion prevention agent.

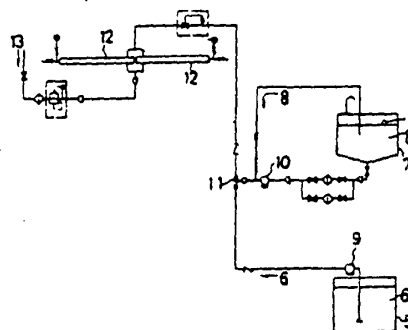
- 50.0% by weight
- 5.0% by weight
- 45.0% by weight

[Figure 3] is a front view showing conceptually the structure of another example of an admixture apparatus for the contamination adhesion prevention agent.

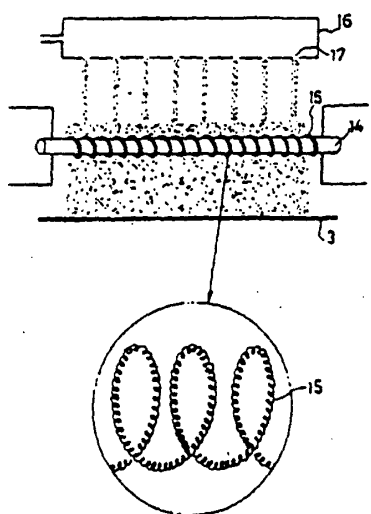
[Figure 1]



[Figure 2]



[Figure 3]



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(71) Applicant: **TAIHO IND CO LTD**

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(54) **STAIN-PROOFING AGENT FOR PAPER-MAKING
DRIER PROCESS**

(25°C) viscosity and another silicone oil emulsion (O/W type, silicone oil 20 to 40wt.%) having k100000 cst viscosmty (25°C) or curable in a weight ratio of 9:1 to 5:5 in an amount of 0.01 to 5.0wt.% based on the silicone oils.

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain a stain-proofing agent capable of preventing adhesion of a powdery paper or pitch in a remarkably small amount and improving the quality of paper and productivity by using it in a paper-making dryer process.

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CONSTITUTION: This stain-proofing agent is prepared by admixing a fluorine- based surfactant with a mixture emulsion (O/W type) containing a silicone oil emulsion (O/W type, silicone oil 30 to 65wt.%) having 21000 cst

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(54)【発明の名称】 抄紙ドライヤー工程用汚れ付着防止剤

(57)【要約】

【目的】 抄紙ドライヤー工程に適用することにより、極めて低使用量で紙粉やピッチの付着を防止し、紙品質及び生産性を向上させることができる汚れ付着防止剤を提案する。

【構成】 粘度が1000cst(25℃)以下のシリコーンオイルエマルジョン(O/W型, シリコーンオイル30~65%)と粘度が10万cst(25℃)以上、若しくは硬化性のシリコーンオイルエマルジョン(O/W型, シリコーンオイル20~40%)との重量比が9:1~5:5である混合物のエマルジョン(O/W型)に、フッ素系界面活性剤をシリコーンオイルに対して0.01~5.0重量%添加した。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 粘度が1000cst（25℃）以下のシリコンオイルエマルジョン（O/W型、シリコンオイル30～65％）と粘度が10万cst（25℃）以上、若しくは硬化性のシリコンオイルエマルジョン（O/W型、シリコンオイル20～40％）との重量比が9：1～5：5である混合物のエマルジョン（O/W型）に、フッ素系界面活性剤をシリコンオイルに対して0.01～5.0重量％添加したことを特徴とする抄紙ドライヤー工程用汚れ付着防止剤。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、抄紙ドライヤー工程に適用することにより、極めて少ない使用量で紙粉やピッチの付着を防止し、紙品質及び生産性を向上させることができる汚れ付着防止剤に関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】近年、紙製造においては資源の再利用を図る目的より回収古紙の使用が多くなり、また、通常の抄造においても内添薬品が増加しているため、抄紙ドライヤー工程におけるカンパス及びドライヤーの汚れによる操業トラブルが目立つようになってきた。特に中芯やライナー抄造時には、ガム、ホットメルト、紙力増強剤などが成長した粘性ピッチの付着及び紙粉等の汚れの付着による操業トラブルが増加している。即ち、カンパス汚れは、通気度を低下させて乾燥不良を招いたり、水分プロファイルを不均一にしたり、或いは紙へピッチを転写・付着させる等のトラブルを発生させるため、3～6ヶ月程度で使用不可能となり取り替えを余儀なくされている。また、ドライヤー汚れは、紙の乾燥不良、紙表面の不均一処理、紙剥れ（紙表面の一部が欠損）、紙切れ（破断）等のトラブルを発生させる。そして、これらのように発生するトラブルにより、紙品質の劣化、生産性の低下が生じている。

【0003】上記の対策としては、カンパスにはブラシ洗浄機や高圧水洗浄機を臨ませ、ドライヤーにはテフロン加工を施したりドクターを臨ませることにより、物理的に表面に付着した汚れを除去する方法が試みられているが、十分な効果は得られていない。

【0004】また、特開平4-130190号公報には、ドライヤー表面に油性物質の水中油型（O/W型）エマルジョンをスプレー噴霧し、潤滑性を有する油膜層を形成させることにより、汚れの防止及び生産性の向上を図る方法が提案されている。上記の方法において水中油型（O/W型）にするのは引火性を低くする目的である。

【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、上記従来の方法では、油性物質がエマルジョン中に数％以上含有される場合にはある程度の効果を認めることができる

が、油性物質がエマルジョン中に0.5％以下程度含有されているに過ぎない場合には十分な油膜層が形成されないため、汚れ付着防止などの効果が著しく低いものとなる。即ち、この方法では極めて多量の油性物質を用いる必要があるため、経済性が極めて悪いものとなる。したがって、低使用量（低濃度）で、高い汚れ付着防止等の効果を発揮する薬剤の開発が希求されていた。

【0006】

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明は上記経済性に鑑み、低使用量でドライヤー表面やカンパス表面を常に清浄な状態に保ち、紙の品質の劣化及び乾燥効率の低下を防止することにより生産性を向上させ、また、カンパスやドライヤーの耐久使用期間を著しく長期化することを目的とし、粘度が1000cst（25℃）以下のシリコンオイルエマルジョン（O/W型、シリコンオイル30～65％）と、粘度が10万cst（25℃）以上、若しくは硬化性のシリコンオイルエマルジョン（O/W型、シリコンオイル20～40％）との重量比が9：1～5：5である混合物のエマルジョン（O/W型）にフッ素系界面活性剤をシリコンオイルに対して0.01～5.0重量％添加して得られる抄紙ドライヤー工程用汚れ付着防止剤を提案するものである。

【0007】上記本発明の抄紙ドライヤー工程用汚れ付着防止剤は、低濃度、特にシリコンオイルが0.5％以下の濃度で効果を発揮するものであり、使用に際して水で希釈して用いる。即ち、原液となる汚れ付着防止剤は、通常、混合物中のシリコンオイルの合計が20～50重量％、乳化剤0.5～5重量％、フッ素系界面活性剤0.002～2.5重量％、残りを水とする割合に調整される。

【0008】シリコンオイルは離型剤として幅広く利用されているが、抄紙ドライヤー工程用汚れ付着防止剤として、粘度が1000cst（25℃）以下である低粘度のシリコンオイルエマルジョン、または粘度が10万cst（25℃）以上である高粘度若しくは硬化性のシリコンオイルエマルジョンをそれぞれ単独に用いても、有用な効果は得られない。また、低粘度のシリコンオイルと高粘度若しくは硬化性のシリコンオイルとを同時にエマルジョン化させたものも、有用な効果は得られない。即ち、前記本発明のようにそれぞれ予めエマルジョン（O/W型）としたシリコンオイルの低粘度品と高粘度品若しくは硬化性品とを特定の割合で混合、組み合わせることにより、はじめて抄紙ドライヤー工程用汚れ付着防止剤としての効果を得ることができる。この組み合わせの効果は、低粘度品が有する付着防止性と、高粘度品若しくは硬化性品が有するドライヤー或いはカンパス面における付着力、密着性による膜形成能との相乗効果と考えられる。一方、低粘度品のみではその液性により紙に吸着され易く、ドライヤー或いはカンパス面に膜として殆ど残存しない。高粘度品のみでは

膜形成能はあるものの、その膜自身の粘着、粘ちよう性のため汚れの付着を防止するどころか逆に汚れを付着させ易い。また、硬化性品のみでは付着防止効果は殆どない。さらに、上記低粘度品と高粘度品との中間の粘度、例えば粘度が5000~50000cst(25℃)のシリコンオイルエマルジョンのみでは汚れ防止効果も膜形成能も不十分である。また、低粘度のシリコンオイルと高粘度若しくは硬化性のシリコンオイルとを同時にエマルジョン化させた場合には、単に平均粘度のシリコンオイル混合物のエマルジョンとなるから単品をエマルジョンにしたものと同様に有用な効果を得ることができない。

【0009】即ち、前記のように本発明は、予め別々にエマルジョン(O/W型)化した低粘度のシリコンオイルエマルジョンと高粘度若しくは硬化性のシリコンオイルエマルジョンとを混合、組み合わせたものであるから、混合液中には複数の種類のエマルジョン微粒子が存在する。この混合液をドライヤー或いはカンパス面にスプレーすると、水分蒸発後に膜が形成されるが、低粘度のシリコンオイルと高粘度若しくは硬化性のシリコンオイルとが均一に混合した膜ではなく、低粘度のシリコンオイルと高粘度若しくは硬化性のシリコンオイルとがそれぞれ層状になって膜を形成している。高粘度若しくは硬化性のシリコンオイルはドライヤー或いはカンパス面に付着し易く、低粘度のシリコンオイルは逆に付着しづらいため、膜におけるドライヤー或いはカンパス面側の層には多量の高粘度若しくは硬化性のシリコンオイルに少量の低粘度のシリコンオイルが存在し、膜における表面側の層はその逆である。そのため、膜表面には汚れ付着防止を行う層が形成されるとともにドライヤー或いはカンパスに付着、密着する層も形成される。

【0010】したがって、現実には膜表面に形成される低粘度のシリコンオイル主体の汚れ付着防止層が紙粉やピッチ等の汚れの付着を防止しながら紙に移行するが、ドライヤー或いはカンパス面側の層には高粘度若しくは硬化性のシリコンオイルに付着防止性を有する低粘度のシリコンオイルが含有されるため、汚れ付着防止効果を持続するものとなる。

【0011】上記のようなシリコンオイルとしては、ジメチルポリシロキサン系オイル、ポリエーテル変性シリコンオイル、カルボキシル変性シリコンオイル、アルコール変性シリコンオイル、エポキシ変性シリコンオイル、アミノ変性シリコンオイル、メチルハイドロジェンポリシロキサン系オイル、アルキル・アラキル・ポリエーテル変性シリコンオイル等が例示され、適宜に前記低粘度のシリコンオイル、及び前記高粘度若しくは硬化性のシリコンオイルとして選定して使用することができる。一般的には前記低粘度のシリコンオイル及び前記高粘度のシリコンオイルとして

は、ジメチルポリシロキサン系オイルが経済的であり使用される。また、前記硬化性シリコンオイルとしてはアミノ変性シリコンオイル、カルボキシル変性シリコンオイル等が使用される。

【0012】上記のシリコンオイルを水中油型(O/W)に乳化させる乳化剤としては、ノニオン系のポリオキシエチレンアルキルエーテル、ポリオキシエチレンアルキルフェノールエーテル、ポリオキシエチレン脂肪酸エステル等が例示され、アニオン系ではポリオキシエチレンアルキルエーテル硫酸塩、アルキル硫酸塩、ポリオキシエチレンアルキルリン酸エステル塩、アルキルスルホコハク酸等が例示される。その他、両性、カチオン系もシリコンオイルの種類、乳化安定性の目的で、適宜に組み合わせて使用することができる。

【0013】尚、前記のように本発明の汚れ付着防止剤は、前記低粘度のシリコンオイルエマルジョンと、前記高粘度若しくは硬化性のシリコンオイルエマルジョンとを重量比9:1~5:5で混合したものであり、その割合が上記範囲を外れると単独のシリコンオイルの性能に近くなって有用な効果を得ることができない。この組み合わせによって前述のように、前記従来の油性物質の水中油型(O/W型)エマルジョンより効果的な汚れ付着防止剤が得られるのであるが、本発明における抄紙ドライヤー工程用付着防止剤はさらにその性能を向上させるためにフッ素系界面活性剤を添加する。このフッ素系界面活性剤を添加することにより、ドライヤー或いはカンパス面に対する濡れ性が良くなり、さらに十分なるシリコンオイル膜が形成され、汚れ付着防止効果の向上が見られる。

【0014】上記フッ素系界面活性剤はシリコンオイルに対して0.01~5.0重量%添加する。好ましくは0.05~3.0重量%である。シリコンオイルに対してフッ素系界面活性剤の添加量が0.01重量%以下の場合には無添加時と同様の汚れ防止効果しか得られないし、5.0重量%以上添加しても顕著な性能の向上は見られず、むしろ経済性からもデメリットとなる。尚、上記フッ素系界面活性剤は、使用するシリコンオイルの濃度によって上記範囲内において適宜に添加量を設定することが望ましい。通常、シリコンオイルの濃度が低い場合は、その添加量は多くなり、濃度が高い場合には逆に少なくてよい。

【0015】このようなフッ素系界面活性剤としては、特に限定するものではないがパーフルオロアルキルエチレンオキサイド付加物のノニオン系、パーフルオロアルキルスルホン酸、パーフルオロアルキルカルボン酸塩(塩としてはK, Na, Li, NH₄等)のアニオン系、パーフルオロアルキルベタインの両性系、或いはパーフルオロアルキル第四級アンモニウム塩のカチオン系が例示される。本発明においてはアニオン系、ノニオン系が特に有効である。

【0016】尚、単に濡れ性だけの向上に関しては、一般的な炭化水素系の界面活性剤も効果があるが、本発明のシリコーンオイルの極低濃度における汚れ付着防止効果は殆ど見られなかった。例えば上記炭化水素系界面活性剤の添加量を多くし、シリコーンオイルとほぼ同量にすると濡れ性はある程度向上するが、膜としての本来の汚れ付着防止効果は失われてしまう結果になった。

【0017】以上説明した各成分よりなる本発明の汚れ付着防止剤を希釈したものをドライヤー或いはカンパス面に付着させる方法については特に限定するものではなく、どのような具体的手段で行うようにしてもよい。

【0018】例えば図1に示すドライヤー装置では、Aで示す位置に適宜な添加装置を設置し、該添加装置よりカンパスに希釈した汚れ付着防止剤を噴霧するのが一般的である。尚、同図中、1はジグザグに配設された送りローラー、2は短径の支持ローラーであり、この送りローラー1と支持ローラー2とに掛け渡された無端状のカンパス3上に支持された状態で横幅4〜5mにも及ぶ紙4が乾燥される構造である。

【0019】上記Aで示す位置に設置する添加装置としては、例えば図2に示す構成の添加装置がある。この添加装置では、薬剤タンク5に収容された薬剤原液（汚れ付着防止剤）6の所定割合量と、清水タンク7に収容された水8の所定割合量とをそれぞれポンプ9、10でミキシングチャンパー11へ送り、このミキシングチャンパー11で希釈、及び均一に混合、乳化する。これを一定間隔でノズルが設けられているヘッダー12に送り、別途供給される圧縮空気13と混合し、その空気圧を利

- ・ SM7060（東レダウコーニングシリコーン株式会社製） 55.0重量%
[ジメチルシリコーンオイル 350cstのエマルジョン、有効成分62%]
- ・ SM8701（東レダウコーニングシリコーン株式会社製） 20.0重量%
[ジメチルシリコーンオイル100万cstのエマルジョン、有効成分30%]
- ・ フロラードFC-98（住友スリーエム株式会社製） 0.2重量%
[パーフルオロアルキルスルホン酸カリウム、アニオン系、フッ素系]
- ・ 水 24.8重量%

上記混合乳化（O/W型）組成物の汚れ付着防止剤を水で200倍に希釈（有効成分≒0.2重量%）し、ライナー紙製造工程のヤンキードライヤー表面（ドライヤー幅=3m）にスプレーノズル12個、毎分0.8リットルの条件でスプレー噴霧した。従来、上記ドライヤーには、スピンドル油を主成分とする水中油型（O/W）エマルジョン（有効成分=40%）を100倍に希釈（油性物質=0.4%）してスプレーノズル12個、毎分0.8リットルの条件でスプレーしていたが、ドライヤー表面はピッチ、紙粉の汚れが付着しており、部分的に錆の発生も認められた。また、製造されたライナー紙は、表面にピッチの付着及びムラが断続的にあり、しかも紙切れを起こすこともあった。さらに、一週間毎の清

- ・ TSM640（東芝シリコーン株式会社製） 30.0重量%
[ジメチルシリコーンオイル 35050cstのエマルジョン、有効成分30%]

* 用してノズルよりカンパスに噴霧する構成である。

【0020】しかし、上記の添加装置により汚れ付着防止剤を噴霧すると、汚れ付着防止剤が圧縮空気により霧状になり、シリコーンオイルの約50%程度しかカンパスに付着せずに、残りの約50%程度は大気中に浮遊してカンパス以外に付着するため、添加ロスが非常に大きいという欠点がある。

【0021】一方、図3に示す添加装置を用いると、上記のような添加ロスを低減することができる。この添加装置は、カンパス3の上方にモーター（図示せず）などにより回転可能な回転軸14が配設され、該回転軸14の周面には、金属、プラスチック等をコイル状に巻成した成形物15が螺旋状に巻き付けられている構成である。所定の濃度に希釈された汚れ付着防止剤は、図示しない供給経路により液溜容器16に導入され、該液溜容器16の底面に設けられた複数の滴下穴17より自重で前記回転軸14に向って落下する。尚、落下量は上記滴下穴17の径で調節することができる。そして、落下した汚れ付着防止剤は、回転しているコイル状成形物15に付着すると同時にその遠心力により細かい液滴となって飛散し、カンパス3面に均一に付着するのである。

【0022】上記の構成の添加装置を用いると、汚れ付着防止剤の添加ロスを10%程度に低減することができ、しかも圧縮空気を使用しないために電力消費量も低減されるものとなる。

【0023】

【実施例】以下に本発明を実施例により説明する。

【0024】〈実施例1〉

※掃を行っていたが、生産性、品質とも悪かった。これに対し、前記実施例1の汚れ付着防止剤（200倍希釈）をスプレー噴霧した後、約2〜3時間後にはドライヤー表面にシリコーン膜層の光沢が見えはじめ、ピッチ、紙粉、錆等の汚れもなくなり、ライナー紙も均一で高品質のものが得られるようになった。また、以後1ヶ月にわたって連続使用したが、ドライヤー表面の汚れもなく、品質の向上したライナー紙が得られるようになった。さらに、紙切れ等の運転上のトラブルも全くなかった。また、乾燥効率の向上により抄速を850m/minから920m/minへと約8%上げることが可能となり、生産効率が向上した。

【0025】〈実施例2〉

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- ・SM8702 (東レダウコーニングシリコン株式会社製) 15.0重量%
[アミノ変性シリコンオイル 硬化性エマルジョン (ガム状被膜形成),
有効成分38%]
- ・メガファックF-144D (大日本インキ化学工業株式会社製) 0.1重量%
[パーフルオロアルキルエチレンオキサイド付加物, ノニオン系, フッ素系]
- ・水 54.9重量%

上記混合乳化 (O/W型) 組成物の汚れ付着防止剤を水で100倍に希釈 (有効成分≒0.15重量%) し、中芯製造工程の多筒式ドライヤーのカンバス (幅=4m) にスプレーノズル16個、毎分0.8リットルの条件でスプレー噴霧した。従来、上記のカンバスには、何等処理が施されていなかったもので、紙粉、ピッチ等の汚れにより乾燥効率及び紙質が低下し、約3ヶ月で取り替えて *

*いた。これに対し、前記実施例2の汚れ付着防止剤 (100倍希釈) を新品のカンバスにスプレー噴霧したものは、3ヶ月経過後も紙粉、ピッチ等の汚れがカンバスに殆ど見られず、新品同様であり、乾燥効率もスタート時とほぼ同程度に維持されていた。
【0026】 (実施例3)

- ・TSM641 (東芝シリコン株式会社製) 60.00重量%
[ジメチルシリコンオイル1000cstのエマルジョン, 有効成分30%]
- ・SM8701 39.95重量%
- ・メガファックF-144D 0.05重量%

上記混合乳化 (O/W型) 組成物の汚れ付着防止剤を水で200倍に希釈 (有効成分≒0.15重量%) し、中芯製造工程の多筒式ドライヤーのカンバス (幅=6m) にスプレーノズル20個、毎分1.0リットルの条件でスプレー噴霧した。従来、上記のカンバスには、何等処理が施されていなかったもので、紙粉、ピッチ等の付着に ※

※より乾燥効率が悪く、約4ヶ月で取り替えていた。これに対し、前記実施例3の汚れ付着防止剤 (200倍希釈) を新品のカンバスにスプレー噴霧したものは、4ヶ月経過後も汚れがカンバスにごく僅かしか見られず、乾燥効率もスタート時とほぼ同程度に維持されていた。
【0027】 (実施例4)

- ・TSM630 (東芝シリコン株式会社製) 30.0重量%
[ジメチルシリコンオイル 200cstのエマルジョン, 有効成分37%]
- ・SH8710 (東レダウコーニングシリコン株式会社製) 30.0重量%
[ジメチルシリコンオイル 10万cstのエマルジョン, 有効成分38%]
- ・ノイゲンEA-140 (第一工業製薬株式会社製) 2.0重量%
[ポリオキシエチレンニルフェノールエーテル]
- ・メガファックF-150 (大日本インキ化学工業株式会社製) 0.8重量%
[パーフルオロアルキルトリメチルアンモニウムクロライド]
- ・水 37.2重量%

上記混合乳化 (O/W型) 組成物の汚れ付着防止剤を水で200倍に希釈 (有効成分≒0.1重量%) し、中芯製造工程の多筒式ドライヤーのカンバス (幅=4m) に前記図3の添加装置を用いて滴下穴12個、回転軸の回転スピード1000rpm、毎分1.0リットルの条件で添加した。従来、上記のカンバスには、何等処理が施されていなかったもので、紙粉、ピッチ等の汚れにより乾燥効率及び紙質が低下し、約3ヶ月で取り替えていた。 40
これに対し、前記実施例4の汚れ付着防止剤 (200倍 ★

★希釈) を新品のカンバスに図3の添加装置を用いて添加したものは、3ヶ月経過後も紙粉、ピッチ等の汚れがカンバスに殆ど見られず、新品同様であり、乾燥効率もスタート時とほぼ同じであった。さらに、前記図3の添加装置を用いたため、その電力使用量は従来の約70%に減少した。

【0028】 (比較例1) 前記実施例1の組成物からフッ素系界面活性剤 (フロラードFC-98) を除いた以下の組成物を使用した。

- ・SM7060 55.0重量%
- ・SM8701 20.0重量%
- ・水 25.0重量%

上記混合乳化組成物 (O/W型) を前記実施例1と同様に200倍に希釈 (有効成分≒0.2重量%) し、同じドライヤーに同条件でスプレー噴霧した。1週間程度はあまりピッチ、紙粉等の汚れは目立たなかったが、約2週間後からドライヤーへのピッチの付着、紙粉が目立つようになり、ライナー紙表面の剥れが時々発生するよう ☆50

☆になった。さらに、スプレー噴霧を続行すると、汚れはひどくなるばかりであり、紙切れも発生した。結局、約3週間で清掃を余儀なくされた。

【0029】 (比較例2) 前記実施例2の組成物から低粘度のシリコンオイルエマルジョン (TSM640) を除いた以下の組成物を使用した。

9

- ・SM8702
- ・メガファックF-144D
- ・水

上記乳化組成物を前記実施例2と同様に、但し100倍に希釈（有効成分≒0.15重量%）し、新品のキャンバスにスプレー噴霧した。1週間程度は殆ど紙粉等の汚れは見えなかったが、約3週間後にはキャンバス表面に紙粉の斑点及び一部ピッチの付着が見られるようになった。約1ヶ月半経過すると、キャンバスへの紙粉、ピッチの付着汚れが目立ち、紙表面にもピッチの汚れが断続的に付

- ・TSM640
- ・メガファックF-144D
- ・水

上記乳化組成物（O/W型）を前記実施例2と同様に、但し100倍に希釈（有効成分≒0.15重量%）し、新品のキャンバスにスプレー噴霧した。結果は前記比較例 ※

- ・TSM642（東芝シリコン株式会社製、有効成分30%）50.0重量%
- [ジメチルシリコンオイル 10000 cst のエマルジョン、]
- ・フロラードFC-98 0.1重量%
- ・水 49.9重量%

上記乳化組成物（O/W型）を前記実施例3と同様に、但し100倍に希釈（有効成分≒0.15重量%）し、新品のキャンバスにスプレー噴霧した。結果は何等処理が施されていない時よりはキャンバスの汚れが少なかった ★

- ・1号スピンドル油2（日本石油株式会社製）50.0重量%
- ・ノイゲンES129（第一工業製薬株式会社製）5.0重量%
- [ポリエチレングリコールオレイン酸エステル、ノニオン系]
- ・水 45.0重量%

上記乳化組成物（O/W型）を前記実施例3と同様に、水で200倍に希釈（有効成分≒0.3重量%）し、新品のキャンバスにスプレー噴霧した。結果は何等処理が施されていない時と同様に殆ど効果が認められず、結局、約4ヶ月でキャンバスの取り替えとなった。

【0033】以上本発明を実施例に基づいて説明したが、本発明は前記した実施例に限定されるものではなく、特許請求の範囲に記載した構成を変更しない限りどのようなにでも実施することができる。

【0034】

【発明の効果】以上説明したように、本発明の汚れ付着防止剤を抄紙ドライヤー工程に適用すると、紙粉やピッチの付着を防止してキャンバスやドライヤー等を清浄に保ち、長期間に亘って乾燥不良等を生ずることなく、安定に高品質の紙を得ることができるものとなる。

【0035】また、シリコンオイルがエマルジョン中に0.5%以下程度含有されているに過ぎないような低 ☆

10

- 40.0重量%
- 0.1重量%
- 59.9重量%

*着した。さらに、乾燥効率も低下し、抄速も850m/minから800m/minへと約6%下げざるを得なくなった。結局、4ヶ月半でキャンバスの取り替えとなった。

【0030】〈比較例3〉前記実施例2の組成物から硬化性のシリコンオイルエマルジョン（SM8702）を除いた以下の組成物を使用した。

- 50.0重量%
- 0.1重量%
- 49.9重量%

※2よりもやや悪く、結局、約4ヶ月でキャンバスの取り替えとなった。

【0031】〈比較例4〉

- 50.0重量%
- 0.1重量%
- 49.9重量%

★が、やはり乾燥効率が低下し、結局、キャンバスの取り替え期間が約1ヶ月延びたに過ぎなかった。

【0032】〈比較例5〉

- 50.0重量%
- 5.0重量%
- 45.0重量%

☆濃度に希釈して用いても、キャンバスやドライヤー等の表面に汚れ付着防止効果を付与することができる。即ち、従来に比べて極めて少ない使用量で高い汚れ付着防止効果を発揮するものであり、経済性が優れている。

【0036】さらに、前記のようにキャンバスやドライヤー等を長期間に亘って清浄に保つことによりキャンバスの頻繁な交換を不要とし、しかも乾燥効率が向上することにより抄速を上げて生産性を向上させることができ、上記効果とあいまって従来に比べて経済効果は極めて高いものとなる。

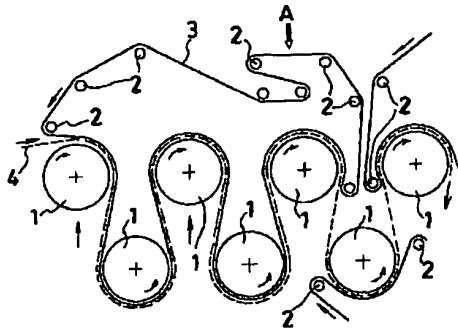
【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】抄紙ドライヤー工程の一例を模式的に示す側面図である。

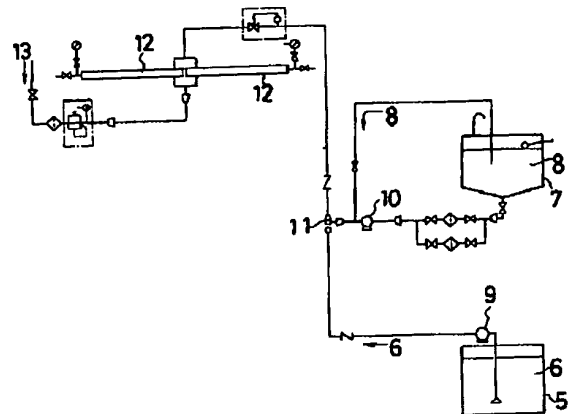
【図2】汚れ付着防止剤の添加装置の一例の構成を概念的に示す図である。

【図3】汚れ付着防止剤の添加装置の他の一例を概念的に示す正面図である。

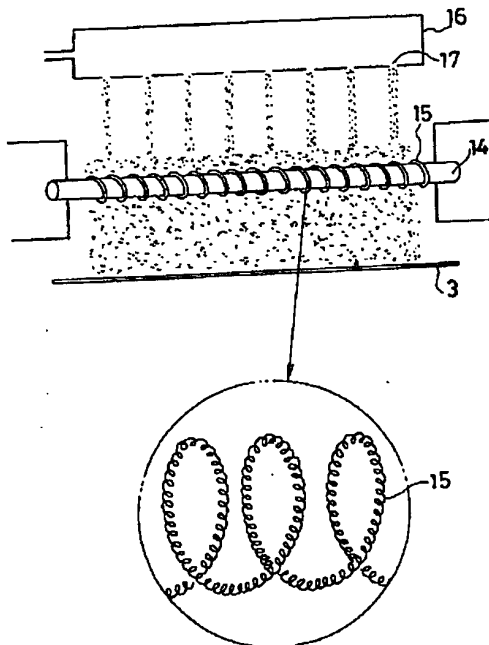
【図 1】



【図 2】



【図 3】



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技術表示箇所

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